

from Bali in Indonesia, are not present in MCZ collection. The species illustrated by Ettershank (1966) as *recurvispinosa* is correctly referred to *pickburni*. Larvae of *kemneri* have been described by Wheeler, G. C. & Wheeler, J. (1954).

Standard measurements used in this paper, and abbreviations of museum names, are as defined for the solenopsidines in Bolton (1987).

***RECURVIDRIS* nom. n.**

(Figs. 1–11)

Trigonogaster Forel, 1890: cviii. Type species: *Trigonogaster recurvispinosus* Forel, 1890: cix. [Junior homonym of *Trigonogaster* Guérin-Ménéville, 1844: 1149 (Hym.: Pteromalidae).]

Diagnosis of worker. Monomorphic terrestrial myrmicine ants with the following combination of characters.

1. Palp formula 4, 3.
2. Mandibles with 4–5 teeth on an oblique apical margin; dentition specialised by modification of the last tooth, which may be enlarged or shifted onto the basal margin.
3. Anterior clypeal margin lacking an isolated median seta; instead with a pair of long setae which straddle the midpoint.
4. Median portion of clypeus usually weakly bicarinate, vestigial to absent in some species; when distinct the carinae widely separated and approximately parallel.
5. Median portion of clypeus moderately broadly inserted between the frontal lobes, the clypeal width about equal to or broader than one of the frontal lobes where it passes between them.
6. Antennae 11-segmented, with a conspicuous apical club of three segments.
7. Frontal carinae and antennal scrobes absent.
8. Alitrunk long, the promesonotum high-arched in profile; mesonotum with a long slope posteriorly to the propodeum, the latter on a much lower level than the promesonotal arch.
9. Propodeal spiracles small, pinhole-like, situated approximately at midlength of sclerite and high on the side (approaching the outline of the dorsum).